

our traps and move." We are happy to state that this gentleman frowned upon the infamous project, and compelled him to abandon it for the time being. When these facts were stated to us, we admitted into our columns a small communication, in which an allusion to the true character of the High Sheriff was made. (We wish the public to take notice that up to this date allusion to the character of the Sheriff was made in our paper, notwithstanding he threatened to raise a mob for the purpose of destroying our property.) On Tuesday evening last, after our paper was struck off, and while all hands were at supper, the Sheriff collected a number of drunken ruffians and with them proceeded to our office—broke open the door with a heavy billet of wood, invited the ruffians to step in. He said "destroy the d—d establishment. I have property enough to pay for it. You shall not be hurt." Fortunately, a gentleman who was passing by, rushed in with them, and declared that they could not proceed. The Sheriff leveled a pistol at this gentleman and commanded him to leave the establishment. This gentleman, however, succeeded in restraining the mob until other citizens came to his aid. Having been informed that a mob had taken possession of our office, we hastened to it immediately. Several hundred persons had assembled in front of the office, the mob still having possession of it. With the assistance of several gentlemen of both parties, who have our warmest thanks, we succeeded in driving the mob from the office. On the next morning we proceeded against as many of the mob as we could identify, and had the ringleader and several others bound over for their appearance at the next Court. We left the magistrate's office to return home, (the Sheriff having declared to us and several of our friends that he had "nothing in the world against us," we were thrown off our guard,) but had not proceeded but a few steps, when we received, from behind, a blow upon the right side of our head, which felled us to the ground (the blow was inflicted with the butt end of a heavy loaded whip, and by the Sheriff.) Our brother John B. Weber, attempted to prevent the Sheriff from inflicting further injury upon our body, for which he was seized by several men, and the Sheriff with a loaded whip, and his friend Daniel C. Wright with a horseman's pistol, (belonging, we are informed, to Dr. Henry,) were beating him on his head and shoulders. At this moment Jacob Jackson Weber, seeing one of his brothers apparently lifeless upon the earth, and the other in danger of being despatched, opened his pocket knife and so disabled the Sheriff, as to put an end to the unfortunate affray. We put any of our friends have received any serious injury. We are glad to learn that the Sheriff's wound is not mortal, and that he is able to resume the duties of his office. In conclusion, we would thank the Citizens of Springfield without respect to party for the countenance and protection they have extended towards us on this occasion and we were proud to state that among honorable men there is and can be one feeling, namely, mortification and regret at the conduct of the highest sworn peace officer of the county.

"We hope a stop will be put to the abusive course of the Journal. We hope we may never again, in defence of ourselves or friends, be compelled to expose the character of any person. We will always be found ready to defend ourselves, our property, and our country."

Cure for Diarrhea.—The following is the southern remedy for this distressing complaint. Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown; boil it down as rice is usually done; eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhea in a few hours.

Coal, Salt and Lead.—We are informed that Dr. Houghton, the State Geologist, has discovered a large body of the first quality of bituminous coal on the borders of the Grand River, in the county of Eaton. He has also found a very superior salt spring, about thirty miles above the mouth of the Maple. We are also informed that several specimens of galena have been picked up on the north side of the Grand River, near the Rapids.—*Calhoun County Patriot.*

It is now probably a proper question, to ask of these merchants—What can Congress do, to relieve a people so full of courageous enterprise as this? We dare say, every merchant who reflects candidly upon the virtue and beauty of independence, will say, "Let well alone."

More Counterfeits.—Bills signed with the names of our city clerks and treasurer, and purporting to be issued by the "Safety Fund Bank," are in circulation. The fraud is so bold that none but the most ignorant can be deceived.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Pompeii.—Three skeletons have recently been discovered at Pompeii, supposed to be that of a man, his wife, and daughter, about to rush into the street with their valuables. On that of the young girl is a gold ring, and her rings ornamented with pearls.

Our State Constitution.—We copy the following extract from the remarks of Mr. Woodward, in the Pennsylvania Convention, held to revise and amend the constitution of that State. It conveys a just compliment to the constitution of Michigan, and to the gentleman alluded to, who bore a creditable part in the body which formed it.—*Free Press.*

Mr. Chairman: My opinion of the introduction into our constitution of this supervisory power over executive appointments, has been influenced by the example of other states, especially the new states of the West. By the constitutions of most of the western states, the judges are elected by the legislature, whilst by that of Michigan, they are appointed by the governor and with the advice and consent of the senate. Which of these young republics has taken the constitution of our executive for its model? Not one of them. I believe the governor of no state in the Union has so much unrestricted patronage as in this Pennsylvania of ours.

Look at Michigan. The people of that state have emigrated from every state in the Union. They have watched the operation of the constitution of the United States in executive appointments, and they have seen the practical results of the system adopted by the several states.—Their convention had lights which no former body

of the kind ever enjoyed. They had the unerring guide of experience. The members of that convention were gathered from every part of the country. Sir, I knew one of them well. Unfortunately for Pennsylvania, and most fortunately for Michigan, JOHN J. ADAM, a ripe scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and true patriot, emigrated from the key stone state, to the then territory of Michigan. He was in the convention and with the rest set his hand to the principle which we now propose to introduce into our constitution. Sir, I value highly this authority. The constitution which that convention established, is a noble production, in all respects worthy of the young but vigorous and flourishing republic whose liberties it so amply secures."

Arrest of a gang of counterfeiters.—We learn from a gentleman just from Ohio, that the chief and several deputies of a gang of counterfeiters had been arrested at Boston, about 18 miles south of Cleveland, upon information given by a fellow by the name of Charles C. Meegan, who has been long connected with them. It appeared that Meegan had escaped from the Canton jail, and secured himself in a neighboring village, where he applied to some of his old associates for a debt which they owed him and also for a horse to enable him to flee the country. But they refused to supply him with either money or horse, supposing that they would get rid of paying the debt, from his inability to appeal to the law. Meegan thereupon made the best of his way to Hamilton, Butler county, where he was arrested, and again carried back to jail. He then resolved to, and did, betray, the ruffians who had treated him so shabbily.

The first fellow whom they arrested on Meegan's information, was a man by the name of Ashley, at Boston, Ohio. In his room there were found between nine and ten thousand dollars in bills purporting to have been issued by the Mechanics' bank, Toronto. Besides these, there were a large stock of blank bills, on the same bank. There is no such bank in existence; but it appears there had been such a bank petitioned for, and supposing the charter would be granted, plates had been procured; and after it was found such a bank would not be chartered, this Ashley either bought or stole the plates for the purpose of going into the banking business himself.

It appears, too, that he intended to go to work scientifically, and have the bills of the bank described in Bicknell's Register, the more successfully to give them currency! But before he could put his bold plan into operation he was trapped.

When taken, he was in bed, and his Cashier was busily engaged in filling up bills!

Meegan confessed that he bought \$750 of counterfeit notes of Ashley last fall—\$600 of which were on the United States bank, and \$150 on the bank of Rochester. At the same time Ashley told him, that he had a plate prepared to strike off fifty dollar bills, on the Mechanics' bank, New York. These latter bills are now in circulation.

When our informant left, Ashley's examination had not closed; but there was no doubt of his guilt. Officers were in pursuit of others whose locality Meegan divulged.

This Meegan, it appears, some time since presented an altered certificate of Deposit at the Massillon Bank, and received the money thereon, under the cognomen of George Stevens. He is a great villain, but if he exposes the horde of scoundrels who are pursuing the business of counterfeiting so extensively in Ohio, he will do the country some service.—*Rochester Cent.*

Colonization.—A meeting was held on the 10th July at St. Francisville, (La.), the friends of Colonization, at which the Hon. J. B. Dawson presided, and a resolution was passed recommending the purchase of a tract of land on the African coast, for the purpose of forming a settlement of such colored persons as may choose to emigrate from the state of Louisiana.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Calhoun Co. Patriot.

Whig Professions, vs. Whig Practice.—The Whigs are opposed to conventions.

They had a grand state convention at Ann Arbor the present week!

The Whigs are opposed to party organization.

They have organized in almost every county in the state!

The Whigs are opposed to the appointment of political committees.

They have appointed one in every county.

The Whigs are opposed to party pledges.

They have pledged themselves to hunt down every democrat from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan.

The Whigs are opposed to military chiefs.

They supported one for President.

The Whigs talk about the rights of the people.

They are perpetually disregarding those rights.

The Whigs are led in their professions attachment to the laws.

They have been clamorous the past season because the officers of the general government would not violate the laws themselves and allow others to do it.

The Whigs are opposed to dismissing officers on party grounds.

They uniformly whenever they get the ascendancy, turn out of office all opposed to them.

The Whigs profess to be like the whigs of the Revolution.

They are like English Tories!

The Whigs are opposed to change.

They have changed their name with every change of the seasons. They were Tories, they were Federalists, they were Independent Republicans, they were National Republicans. They are Whigs, Nullifiers, the American Party.

Oh, what a jewel is whig consistency!!

The North-Eastern border troubles.—A Bangor correspondent of the Portland Argus writes, August 4:

Dear Sir—I have it from unquestionable authority that the President of the United States has made a formal demand through the British Minister at Washington, for the immediate release of E. S. Greeley from prison at Frederickton, N. B., with full indemnity for his detention.

Gen. Jackson's opinions.—The Globe of the 9th inst., contains the following extracts of private letters to the editor of that paper, on the subject of the currency, &c. "Now is the time to separate the government from all banks—receive and distribute the revenue in nothing but gold and silver coin, and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements will regulate the currency forever hereafter—keep the government free from embarrassment, whilst it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the banks to accommodate it with such exchange and credit as best suits their own interests—both being money-making concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interests regardless of all else. It has been and ever will be a curse to the government to have any entanglement or interest with either, or more than a general superintending care of all. But the commercial community hitherto has been fostered by the Government, to the great injury of the labor of the country, until the mercantile aristocracy combined with the banks, have assumed the right to control and manage the government, as their particular interest requires, regardless of the rights of the great democracy of numbers, who they believe ought to be, and they are determined shall be, hewers of wood and drawers of water. I repeat that I am proud to see the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion. The people are with it, and will support it triumphantly.

The history of the world has never recorded such base treachery, and perfidy as has been committed by the deposit banks against the Government, and purely with a view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and ruin if they could their own country, for the selfish views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from twenty-five to thirty per cent., and now looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments.

[PRIVATE.]
Herald, July 23, 1837.
MY DEAR SIR: I have just received the Globe of the 13th, and am pleased to discover from it and other papers, that the democracy are uniting upon the plan of separating the government from corporations of all kinds, and to collect the revenue, keep and disburse it, by their own agents. This alone can secure safety to our revenue, and control over issues of paper by the state banks. The revenue, reduced to the real wants of government, PAYABLE IN GOLD AND SILVER COIN, (NO CREDITS) TO BE DISBURSED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN GOLD AND SILVER, WILL GIVE US AN UNDEVIATING METALLIC CURRENCY, prevent hereafter overtrading, and give prosperity to all branches of business; whilst the banks and the commercial community will be left to manage their exchanges, and all matters between them, in their own way, I hope and trust that the whole democracy of the whole Union will unite in adopting these measures, and the democracy of the numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few and their paper credit system, upon which they at present rely to rule the country.

I hope no treasury notes will be issued. The treasury drafts upon actual deposits are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credits as treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and shavers and brokers; and will be, if issued, and the government cannot avoid it. Different must be with treasury drafts, drawn upon actual deposits; and from the conduct of the banks and the merchants, they deserve no favors from the government, which they have attempted to disgrace, and to destroy its credit, both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserves protection from the frauds of the banks.

FOREIGNERS.

There seems to be a settled determination among the whigs, by an alteration of the naturalization laws, to abridge the privileges of foreigners. Whether they intend to effect an alteration in the constitution of the United States so as to exclude all foreigners, or such only as are not of the aristocracy, remains to be seen.

From the clamor every where raised by the whigs against unnaturalized foreigners and from the general abuse of them by whigs in power, there are strong reasons for the opinion that they intend, and are now so contriving, as soon as they get into their hands sufficient power, to prevent under the idea of purporting the emigration of all foreigners, and especially those of the laboring class—the very class who desire most to come, and whose coming is most advantageous to us. If this is not the case, why is it that we hear from their mouths and presses every where, the continual abuse of these men as paupers, taxarons and political incendiaries?

The whig mayor of New York, not satisfied with taxing them with ten dollars a head, has opened a correspondence with other whig mayors, with the avowed object of inducing the general government to change its policy—to prevent their emigration, or to deprive them of the rights of American citizenship. The 'Spy' in Michigan, the LEADING WHIG PAPER in that state, addresses the citizens of Wayne county, as it says, 'in contradiction to unnaturalized foreigners, generally confounded, it is believed, at the polls,' implying their opinion contrary to the constitution, that unnaturalized foreigners have no right at the polls. And again the whigs of Michigan have resolved, that they regard the introduction of foreign paupers into our country as a great and growing evil, and call loudly upon our constituted authorities to arrest as far as practicable its evil tendency.' This is their resolution; not yet a month old. And what is it but: the echo of the New York and Boston correspondence! The amen of Michigan whigs to the general malice against foreigners. That there is a concert of action upon this subject, there can be no doubt. The 'aristocracy of wealth,' have long waged war with the 'democracy of numbers'—finding the contest under the laws and constitution of the country, a hopeless one, they would now undermine both, that by destroying the rights of a large portion of their opponents, they might seize upon the reins of political power. To acquire the ascendancy, they would disfranchise

every emigrant in the country; make him a working machine without political rights—they would close our ports against all further arrivals, shutting up to misery and starvation in the work-shops of Europe, thousands of their fellow men. They would have our railroads and canals, our works of internal improvement, neglected; our wide plains unsettled, and our forests deserts, rather than the yonometry of Europe should be permitted a full participation in the common rights of mankind.

Not so with democracy. Its hand is open to all—its banner is over all. 'Equal laws, and equal rights are its household words'—patriotism its altar, philanthropy its highest priest.—*Ann Arbor Argus.*

From the Kalamazoo Gazette.

Detroit, August 7, 1837.

Dear Sir:—Before this reaches Kalamazoo, you may have received intelligence of the success of the whigs in this city at the special election on Saturday last for Justice of the Peace. It was not expected that the opposition party would have brought forward a candidate against Mr. Desnoyers, (democratic), but between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, when they found three democratic candidates in the field running against each other, they then brought forward a stump candidate, rallied their forces, scoured the city, brought up every voter they could find, many who were not voters—those who were careless about the election, a little mountain dew was called in requisition to stimulate them on to the polls, and they have, to our shame be it said, elected their candidate. Had our friends exerted themselves in the least, they might easily have elected Mr. Desnoyers. Numbers of our leading men had left the city in the morning, not in the least expecting that a candidate would be brought against ours by the opposition. But this will be the means of quickening their energies of stimulating them to action, and we presume, it will have a good effect. They wanted something of the kind to rouse them. The following is the result of the election:

Whig.	Democrat.	
Williams, - 305	Desnoyers, reg. 344	
	Hunt, irreg. 36	
	Champ, do. 28	
	305	408

Thus showing a democratic majority of thirteen had they been united, and this majority without any exertion being made on the part of our friends. Detroit presented a sad spectacle to the friends of temperance; a great many of 'all the morality and all the decency party' got grossly drunk, and were to be seen staggering through the streets early on Sabbath day morning; numbers had to be carried to their homes. I could say more, but I forbear.

The whigs here chuckle at their cunning and success. The "Spy" continues to use the most abusive language towards our State officers, &c. It calls the Morning Post, a "dirty pigsty;" but such language is characteristic of the men who write for that paper. The Whig convention at Ann Arbor was a small affair, not more than one hundred persons were present, and such spouting!! Their ticket is a weak one, and not one of the three can be elected; the people here do not much relish the idea of connecting the banking interests with political power. Money, I presume, will not be spared to effect this object; but it will be of little use: all the gold in the mines of Peru would not accomplish it: the people are not to be bought. The election of Mr. Cray, in the part of the State, is considered certain; and, I am confident, will do its duty. Bets have been offered in this city, two to one in favor of the democratic candidates, but the whigs want take them. We shall have a majority, it is confidently expected, of at least three thousand in the state—some say more, which is not unlikely.

Yours, &c.

WHO CAUSED THE DEPOSIT BANKS TO BE INCREASED.

ED. AND WAT?

Extract of Mr. Webster's Speech upon the Deposite Law.

"In the present state of things, I see NO OTHER way but to employ state banks as depositories of the public money, and I have a sincere desire to subject them to such regulations, and such only, as shall make them, in the highest practicable degree, SAFE TO THE GOVERNMENT AND USEFUL TO THE COMMUNITY."

"TO THIS END, I am of opinion that the FIRST step is, to increase their numbers. At present their number, especially in the large cities, is too small. They have too large sums in deposit, in proportion to their capital and legal limits of discount. By this means the public money is LOCKED UP. IT IS HOARDED. It is withdrawn to a considerable extent, from the general mass of commercial means, and is suffered to accumulate, with no possible benefit to the Government, and with great inconvenience and injury to the general business of the country. That is, to depositors who want to speculate like Daniel Webster, upon the public money."

"On this point there seems to be a little diversity of opinion. All appear to agree that the number of depository banks should be so far increased, that EACH may regard the portion of the PUBLIC TREASURE which it may receive, as AN INCREASE OF ITS EFFECTIVE DEPOSITS. TO BE USED like other moneys in deposit, AS A BASIS OF DISCOUNT, to a just and proper extent."

"I regard this modification of the system as INDISPENSABLE."

The writer in the Advertiser will probably agree with the action of this system of regulating the management of the public revenue, which Mr. Webster thought indispensable of making the public treasury a basis of discount, to encourage EACH and all of the depository banks in extending their credit freely, as an "ill-judged measure," which led to over importations of foreign goods, and wild speculations in lands, stocks, railroads and other schemes which have brought the nation to its present embarrassed and distressed condition." But this is not a measure of Jackson's, but of the whigs. Gen. Jackson was against this policy. He was in favor of guarding the public Treasury against defalcation, or bad and depreciated paper. He was opposed to loaning the public money to speculators and overtraders.—*Boston Post.*

Good.—We have just fallen in with a paragraph going the rounds, which, from our acquaintances with one of the parties, common with that of many of our citizens will be read with interest. Some weeks ago, Mr. LENOX, late of the theatre in this city, happening near the landing place, at Cleveland, a man weighing 200, fell into the river, from the steamboat Columbus. Mr. LENOX, obeying the first impulse of humanity, and not waiting to reflect upon his own small size, plunged in, and succeeded in preserving him from an immediate death. As soon as the rescued man could clear his throat and eyes from the water sufficiently to see his deliver, he very coolly took him by the hand and, said with the utmost nonchalance,—"what'll you drink?"—*Buffalo Daily Star.*

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1837.

FOR GOVERNOR,

STEVENS T. MASON.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

EDWARD MUNDY.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given, that a Convention will be held at Schoolcraft, on the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M., to nominate a suitable person for Senator for the Third Senatorial District, in place of CALVIN BRITAIN, whose term of service expires in December next. The different counties in said Senatorial District, are requested to send delegates to this Convention. It is important that all the Counties should be represented.

By order of Democratic Central Corresponding Committee.

Kalamazoo, July 29, 1837.

THE ELECTION.

In the town of Constantine, Isaac E. Cray, the Democratic candidate, received forty-two majority. White Figeon has nobly done her duty—majority for Cray, thirty-one. In Motville township majority for Cray fifteen. In Florence township, majority for Cray, seven. In Leoni township, majority for Cray, seven. In Colon township, majority for Cray, twelve.

DEMOCRATIC.	WHIG.
Isaac E. Cray, H. G. Wells.	
Constantine, 109	67
White Figeon, 89	59
Motville, 35	20
Florence, 13	6
Leoni, 20	13
Colon, 31	19
Buck's, 47	47
344	231
231	

Cray's majority, 113
Nottaw township has given Wells a majority of 26 votes, in consequence of a base falsehood circulated by the Whigs among the settlers on the Indian Reservation, that the Democratic Candidate, Isaac E. Cray was opposed to the passage of a presumption law. This reduces Mr. Cray's majority to 88 in eight out of the ten towns in the county.

P. S. We have just received the statement of the polls in Sherman township, which stands for Cray, 28
Wells, 83
Majority for Wells 57, which leaves a majority in this county, for Cray at present, of 28.

It is the news from the elections in the different states is truly cheering. It will be seen by reference to the news from Mississippi, that the prospects of the Democratic party are bright in that quarter, notwithstanding they had to contend against all the wealth and aristocracy of the southern country. In North Carolina our cause is gaining ground. Democracy still continues to triumph, and the work goes bravely on. All the panics that the genius of the Aristocracy and Federalism can invent, will not prevent the Democratic party from prospering.

Voice from the Hero of New-Orleans.—In another column will be found a letter from General Jackson, on the subject of the Currency and the Government receipts. As this is a subject of intense interest at the present time, we presume it will be perused with care and attention. Gen. Jackson has been branded by the Whigs of '36 as a "Tory"—they can call him as many names as they choose; his acts from the time he so nobly defended the liberties of his countrymen at New-Orleans, have satisfied all who are not too much prejudiced against everything that is calculated for the general benefit of the people and the country, that he is a patriot at heart, and an honor to the people who have twice chosen him as their chief magistrate. The idea of even boys calling Gen. Andrew Jackson a Tory is so contemptible to require refutation.

Democratic Meeting.—A very large and respectable meeting of the Democratic party was held at Mr. Hunt's hotel, in this village, on Saturday evening last—Mr. Moses Goodridge, a gentleman rising seventy years of age, was appointed chairman. In opening the meeting he gave his views with regard to the present existing political parties of the United States. He has been an active man through seven administrations—and he says he recognizes in the Whig party of the present day, the offspring of the Tory party of the Revolution. Some other remarks and a number of spirited resolutions were introduced. We regret that we have not room for the entire proceedings. It may not be too late to publish them next week.

It will be seen, by reference to another part of our paper, that one of the "scribblers," for the Advertiser of Detroit, Mr. G. F. Porter, who was last year Cashier of the Branch Bank at Kalamazoo, and who has been lately figuring over the signature of "Civis," in that paper, has been detected and called out for his personal abuse. He has made an apology and got out of the scrape—but he has crawled through a hole that we should not suppose a mouse could.

White Figeon Gazette.—The first number of this Gazette, we learn was published last week, and we understand that it is neutral in politics and has been got up in good style—we have not yet received it.

What is the world coming to?—Here is a proposition which has elicited for its aid, the talent and experience of nearly all of our eminent philosophers. It is the project of running boats and rail road cars by lightning!! The galvanic power has been the study of our most learned and talented men since the days of Franklin, and it would be strange indeed if they could not bring it into some valuable occupation. What would the people of Western Michigan say, if we should tell them that the time will come when Rail Road cars will be propelled from Monroe to New-Buffalo by lightning. It is not more improbable to us at this day than the fact that steam could be made to perform the various offices it has, to inhabitants of this country previous to that invention.

AN INNOVATION.

Hurry and bustle are eminently "the order of the day." The present age may be truly denominated the age of celerity. Steamboats going at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and rail road cars at thirty, are not fast enough for the rushing spirit

of modern travelers. Steam does not suffice; we must have lightning itself to propel our movements. There is now a very reasonable probability that, ere long, a new and surpassing power will be usefully and cheaply applied to machinery of all descriptions, which will render the boast of mechanical science—the steam engine—a cumbersome nuisance. Recent discoveries in electro-magnetism, warrant the belief that the magnetic influence—which holds the needle to the poles of the earth, and electricity, which is the element of lightning, can by artificial production and combination, be so largely accumulated within a small compass, and become so easily manageable—and all at an inconsiderable expense—that the new power must eventually supersede all others now used. The theory is perfected; it only remains to accommodate certain practical details to its novel character. In this respect, it is in the same situation that steam power was but a few years ago. It is only some twenty years since Mr. Watt, the inventor of the steam engine in its crude form, ceased from his labors in the world; and in what majestic grandeur do we find that engine now? There are many minds of acute and ingenious qualities, at this moment intently occupied with the subject of this notice; and it will belie the well-established character of American enterprise and thrift, if something immensely valuable should not soon follow the existing din of preparation. If we are believers in this matter, there are many who doubt. Remember, if thou art of the doubtful we can assure you that there are more wonderful things in the womb of time, pining to be delivered in our day, than ever was dreamed of in the philosophy of the world.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Mississippi.—The Advertiser, of yesterday, says "the elections in North Carolina and Mississippi continue favorable to the whigs." That the public may see what the federal organ considers "favorable to the whigs," we subjoin the following returns of the election in Mississippi, (which are the latest), from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a whig paper. The vote in the counties below exhibits a clear democratic gain of 423 since the presidential election in 1836, when the state gave a majority for Mr. Van Buren.

July, 1837.	Nov. 1836.
W. V. B.	W. V. B.
Lowndes, 363	548
Kemper, part 23	163
Monroe, 92	541
Adams, 577	210
Choctaw, 60	283
Oakland, new 37	130
Noxube, —	64m.
Claiborne, 261	165
Copiah, part 102	148
Warren, 415	169
Jefferson, 232	105
Hinds, part 713	437
2875	2903
2875	3091
88	335
	88

Van Buren gain, 423

The New York Express admits that "the returns indicate an increased majority for the late members."

The Columbus (Miss.) Democrat, from which the above returns are mainly taken says, "The returns as they come in from the adjoining counties, are of the most cheering character. The east has gone overwhelmingly for Claiborne and Gholson, and if the northern and central counties have done their duty, our majority will not be less than 3,000.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

[By the Government Express.]

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the 6th district, composed of the counties of Warren, Granville, Franklin and Nash, the republican candidate, Gen. Micanth T. Hawkins, is re-elected to Congress by a decisive majority over both the other candidates. This gratifying result is announced in the following letter to the editor of the Globe, dated

Warrentown, N. C. Aug 6.

Gentlemen.—I have received the result of this congressional district, which I hasten to forward to you:

Hawkins, V. B. 1940

Joseph L. Macklin, V. B. 895

John L. Henderson, Whig 762

The Fayetteville, N. C. Observer of the 5th inst., publishes a letter from Wayne county, giving Shepard (whig) a majority in that county of 31 votes, over Mosley, (rep.)—two precincts to be heard from which it is said would probably increase it to 60.

MISSISSIPPI.—Below are the returns from 13 counties of the vote given for each candidate for Congress—showing a large republican gain since November, when the majority for Mr. Van Buren was 291.

Whig.	V. B.	Nov. 1836.
Counties.	Acce.	Pre. Ghol. Clal.
Lowndes, 359	367	547
Oklahoma, 42	33	125
Kemper, part 25	20	164
Noxubee, 89	111	572
Choctaw, 74	46	291
Pontotoc, 120	110	162
Adams, 556	577	187
Warren, 427	403	156
Jefferson, 326	238	98
Claiborne 245	276	157
Hinds, part, 667	776	343
Copiah, part, 168	35	72
2901	2995	2941
3071	3477	4289
4016		
3027	3032	3071
3408		

Madison county is reported to have given a federal majority of 234. Last November it was 432.